

NEW YORK HERALD

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HERALD.

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VOLUME XXXIV.....No. 174
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY AND
HOLIDAYS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-
fourth street.—DORA—BLACK EYED SEREN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
MOTHER HUBBARD.

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TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 23, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is
furnished in the city.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in
future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE
of the NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,
Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be
received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated June 22.

The Viceroy of Egypt arrived in London yesterday.

He was met at the railway station by the Prince of
Wales and other distinguished persons. During
his residence in England he will be the
guest of the Queen, and will reside at
Buckingham Palace. The London Star
yesterday was loud in its praises of the United States
for its rigid enforcement of the neutrality laws in
the Cuban affair. Notice of an amendment to the
Irish Church bill has been introduced in the House
of Lords by the Earl of Shaftesbury. Five thousand
emigrants left England during the week ending Sat-
urday, the 19th.

The sessions of the North German Zollverein and
the Reichstag closed yesterday. The King of Prussia
addressed both bodies, and Count Bismarck
spoke at the Zollverein and then declared it ad-
journing.

The republican members of the Spanish Cortes
are about to advise their supporters to swear allegiance
to the new constitution if they are forced to do so.
The clergy as a body may reject the oath. A large
republican demonstration was held yesterday in
Madrid, which passed off quietly.

Count Digny's financial scheme in the Italian
Parliament will be modified, not abandoned, as for-
merly stated. The government has expressed its re-
solve to do away with the forced currency.

Miscellaneous.

The White House was overrun with visitors yester-
day, all anxious to have an interview with the
President. About noon, however, the crowd in
waiting was informed that no more interviews could
be held.

Ex-Minister Webb held an interview yesterday
with Secretary Fish on the Brazilian question. He
denounces the authorities there, and says they have
no more respect for us than for Hayti. He thinks
that we ought to give them a good thrashing in con-
sequence.

Five colored men appeared among the Grand
Jurors in Judge Fisher's criminal court in Wash-
ington yesterday. Nine more are summoned, and
one of the bailiffs appointed by the Court is colored.

Attorney General Tammell, of Nashville, Tenn., at-
tempted to shoot Mr. Gresham, editor of a Stokes
newspaper, in that city yesterday, for some political
slang, and was beaten instead very severely by
Gresham.

Twelve persons engaged in lumbering on the lakes
near Frederickton, N. B., were fatally poisoned re-
cently by drinking tea in which a lizard had been
boiled.

The democrats of the Mobile (Ala.) district have
nominated W. D. Mann for Congress.

Rev. Charles E. Cheney, of Chicago, has been cited
for trial before the Protestant Episcopal bishops of
Chicago for innovations and omissions in the bap-
tismal service of the Church and the Book of Com-
mon Prayer. The trial will be public.

The schooner Mary Fennick arrived at Fortress
Monroe on Monday from Matanzas with yellow
fever on board.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that
the intermarriage of whites and blacks is unconsti-
tutional, and therefore null and void, and that no
law can be passed by the Legislature settling the
social status of citizens, or giving negroes social
accommodations not already granted them by
courtesy.

The City.

In the case of the members of the Cuban Junta,
Commissioner Osborn yesterday refused bail from
Colonel Ryan, and he was returned to Ludlow street
jail. The rest were released on \$5,000 bail. It was
claimed by the Assistant District Attorney that
Ryan, since giving bonds on the occasion of his for-
mer arrest, had been in hourly violation of the neu-
trality laws. The Commissioner will decide this
afternoon whether bail shall finally be taken in
Ryan's case. No further arrests have been made,
and it is stated that many of the Cubans have sought
refuge in New Jersey.

The Board of Health officials visited Carmel, in
Putnam county, on Monday, as witnesses in a case
against one Gregory, hotel keeper at Lake Mahopac,
who is charged with defiling Croton water by manu-
facturing gas from kerosene oil on its banks. The
banks of the river were found to be saturated with
kerosene, and the complainant in the case states
that the water is so befouled his cattle drink and
die.

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New York city the matter is of very general interest.
The trial was postponed until Thursday.
The coroner's jury investigating the case of young
Strappe, who died at Bellevue Hospital recently, re-
turned a verdict yesterday of death from an over-
dose of carbolic acid prescribed by Dr. Amand, who
is censured for culpable negligence. Dr. Amand was
then committed to the Tombs. In the evidence it
was shown that the doctor had prescribed one table-
spoonful of his mixture and the deceased had taken
four.

The steamship Cuba, Captain Moodie, of the Cun-
ard line, sails for Liverpool, touching at Queens-
town, at twelve o'clock to-day.

The steamship Magnolia, Captain Crowell, sails
from pier No. 8, North river, at three o'clock this af-
ternoon, for Charleston.

The stock market yesterday was again irregular,
but the course of values was upward, the activity in
money at the close of banking hours arresting the
general tendency, but only temporarily. Gold ad-
vanced to 138 1/2, fell to 136 1/2, and closed finally
at 137 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury;
N. G. Ordway, Benjamin Patne and J. H. Adams, of
Washington; ex-Mayor Fargo, of Buffalo; W. W.
Smith, of New Orleans, and Anthony Barclay, are at
the Astor House.

Lord Parker, of England; Colonel Robert Lenox
Banks, of Albany; and Captain Ward, of the British
Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Viscount Adare, of England; Captain D. P. Dob-
bins, of Baltimore; J. S. King, of Springfield; Cap-
tain George Dresser, of West Point; Judge Pithian,
of New York, and H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are
at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A. M. de Zea, of Portland; J. R. Partridge, of
Baltimore; Captain C. H. Lester, of Connecticut, and
George E. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, are at the Albe-
marle Hotel.

H. A. Sieber and L. Scheidecker, of Paris, are at
the Brevoort House.

Samuel Greene, of Chicago; Fred A. Davis, of
Philadelphia; Dr. R. D. Arnold, of Savannah, and
W. H. McCartney, of Boston, are at the Westminster
Hotel.

General James McQuade, of Utica; ex-Congress-
man T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn; Ira Harris, of Al-
bany, and John W. Ceigorn, of Philadelphia, are at
the St. Charles Hotel.

Colonel Buck, of Philadelphia; General G. H. Hall
and L. C. McKee, of the United States Army; Dr. W.
S. Warren and Nat. McKay, of Boston; Judge H. D.
Graves and Judge S. Beall, of New York; E. M.
Nightingale, of Georgia, and Philip Huntley, of Liver-
pool, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel Charles J. Hubbell, John Sweet and John
H. B. Cooper, of San Francisco, are at the St. Charles
Hotel.

General J. H. M. Clinch, of Georgia; N. Y. Lettich,
of Charleston, S. C.; Captain Moodie, of the steam-
ship Cuba, and F. M. McAlister, of Kingston, N. Y.,
are at the New York Hotel.

A. E. Henderson and Thomas Henderson, of Staten
Island; O. A. Morse, of Cherry Valley; John W. Arm-
strong, of New York, and W. Wiswell, of Cincin-
nati, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Major W. Wilkinson, for Lake George; John W.
Clegg, for Philadelphia; J. Langdon, for Syracuse; Wendell
Phillips, for Boston; W. H. Billings, for Cape May;
Colonel Reed, for Washington; Captain Denney, for
Georgia; and Judge Rose, for Saratoga.

United States Senator Ramsey, Right Rev. Louis
Maignon, Apostolic Bishop of Honolulu, and Dr. G.
C. E. Weber, left this port yesterday in the steam-
ship Umbria, for Cherbourg and London.

The New Spanish Formula for the Euro-
pean Problem—Cuba its Touchstone.

While Europe is oscillating between Bour-
bonism and Bonapartism, each claiming to
possess the only bridge that can carry the na-
tions safely over the gulf of anarchy which is
supposed to separate the future from the present—
while in America democracy, run
riot with the unrestrained tyranny of a nu-
merical majority, is budding through radical-
ism into imperialism or an oligarchy, the old
Gothic spirit of the age of the Wittenagemot
and of the barons of Runnymede is cropping
out in Spain and presenting to the philo-
sophers, statesmen, politicians and peoples
of modern times a new political formula for
the construction of States—a formula which
holds a promise to all of Europe, and may at
no distant day involve a solution for its po-
litical problems. A throne without a king and
a regent without a crown open to every
people a broad and safe pathway from the
royalism of the past to the constitutionalism of
the future, without appealing to a Bourbon, a
Bonaparte or a sans-culotte.

Spain is one of the most fruitful countries of
Europe, and the modern Spaniard, descended
from the Celts, Goths, Suevi and Vandals,
mixed with the Iberian, Carthaginian, Roman
and Moorish elements, is one of the most
vigorous of modern races. It retains the old
Gothic pride, austerity and perseverance in a
large degree. The cave of Covadonga is as
religiously remembered as the cradle of Span-
ish liberty; as is Faneuil Hall as that of
American freedom; and the old Arragonese
coronation oath, which is remembered by every
Spaniard even to the present day—"We, who
are each as good as thou, and together are
greater than thou, take thee for our King if you
respect our rights, and if not, no"—contains
more political freedom than any constitution of
ancient or modern times. Representative in-
stitutions are as old with the Spaniard as his
most ancient traditions, and the Cortes is now
the oldest representative body in Europe, if not
in the world. In the ancient times it con-
tained four houses—the lords, the gentlemen,
the towns and the ecclesiastics—the consent
of all of which was required to enact any law;
and all petitions and grievances had to be
disposed of before the Cortes voted the supplies
for the service of the State.

The decay of Spanish freedom came with
the close of the Moorish conquest and the rise
of the American colonies. The wily and false
Ferdinand and Isabella laid the axe at its root,
with the introduction of the Inquisition and
of the policy which afterwards guided the house
of Hapsburg, and the enormous wealth which
Mexico and Peru poured into the royal treas-
ury enabled their successor, Charles I.
of Spain and V. of Germany to suppress the
attempts of the Spanish Commons to defend
their rights and to augment the powers of the
Crown. But the old Gothic form of municipal
organization has always been retained and the
memory of the ancient privileges preserved in
the hearts of the people. To what a small ex-
tent modern ideas of individual freedom have
mixed with the elements of liberty in Spain is
evinced in the small number of republicans—
fifty-five out of a total of over three hundred—
elected to the present Cortes. The death of
Charles II., the last of the Hapsburgs, in 1700,
marked the lowest ebb of Spanish population
and of Spanish freedom. With the coming of
the Bourbons a better era began to dawn,
which has shone through fitful intervals in the
last and present centuries. The Inquisition was
restricted and the Jesuits were expelled
in 1767 with intense popular satisfac-
tion, and the transitory constitutional
governments of 1812, 1820 and 1837
exhibit the tenacity of the Spanish mind

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in clinging to its old Gothic form of repre-
sentative government. The revolution of 1808
has swept away the Bourbons, and with it the
faithless crown that has proved so inimical to
popular rights and popular progress in Spain.

Will the new Spanish formula present a
successful solution to the European problem?
The question is a momentous one, and the
reply lies in the success or failure the formula
meets with in Spain itself. If it respects the
popular rights and permits the development of
the popular energies in production, commerce
and science, then it will present an example
which the other countries of Europe will
hasten to imitate. These are already tired of
the follies and fripperies of royalty, and of
the costliness of large standing armies, with
their attendant yearly increase of the public
debt and the public burdens; but they find no
safety for human society in the sans-culottism
of 1789, or in the red republicanism of 1848.

In the present state of the European mind,
therefore, the Spanish formula of a throne
without a king and a regent without a crown
presents to the peoples the most interesting
and to the dynasties the most formidable
problem in the whole circle of political
philosophy.

Will it succeed in Spain? That depends
upon the wisdom and the prudence of the
Spanish people. If they are alive to the
causes which in the past have made the peo-
ple weak and the crown strong; if they per-
ceive how foreign conquest and colonial
development have drained the kingdom of its
youth and enterprise, only to strengthen the
royal treasury and make it independent of the
popular will; if they reject the false code of
honor which the Hapsburgs and the Bour-
bons cultivated only for their own aggrandize-
ment, then the new experiment will succeed.

If they fail to do these things then will Spain
relapse from its revival of Gothic freedom and
fall back to become a puppet of a monarchy,
with a Bourbon or a Bonaparte behind it to
pull the royal wires. In a word, the Cuban
question is to-day the touchstone of Spanish
freedom and of the Spanish formula for the
disenthralment of Europe. The liberties
which the revolution of 1808 has restored to
the Spanish people cannot be denied to the
people of Cuba without sapping the founda-
tions of liberty in Spain. A successful war
to reduce the Cubans again to the old Spanish
despotism can only strengthen the monarchical
principle in the Iberian peninsula. It were
better, much better, for the Spanish regency to
assent to a separation on terms honorable to
both, or even to fling Cuba entirely off without
consideration of any kind, than to wage a war
with her, whether it be successful or unsuccess-
ful. In either event the new Spanish
system would be weakened before Europe and
before the world.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA closed the session of
the German Zollverein Parliament and Reichs-
tag yesterday. The main features of the
royal speech were German unity, money and
peace; excellent acquirements, unity, money
and peace being good for any country, and
much wanted in many.

THIS AND THAT.—A clever art contem-
porary terms the late grand musical splurge
in Boston a Titanic affair. Some of its best
features were decidedly Teutonic.

BOB TYLER'S ATTEMPT TO HEAD OFF THE
CARPET-BAGGERS.—Bob Tyler, of Alabama,
formerly of Virginia, and son of the late ven-
erable ex-President, attempts to head off the
carpet-baggers by getting up a sort of rotten
borough arrangement by which prominent per-
sons in the North friendly to the South can
be sent to Congress as representatives from South-
ern districts. Although we have had in this
city instances of the successful operation of
this rotten borough system in the election of
non-residents to Congress, we hardly think it
advisable for the South to attempt it at this time.
Even if the plan should succeed, and Northern
men with Southern sentiments be sent to
Washington as representatives of the South,
what assurance is there that the radical ma-
jority would permit their admission to either
house? On the whole we believe it to be un-
wise for the South to try the experiment—at
any rate at this juncture. In a year or two she
may be in a condition to demand instead of
craving admittance to the halls of national
legislation. Let the South abide her time. It
is sure to come, and no heading-off process
like that proposed by honest Bob of Alabama
will precipitate the event.

FIVE THOUSAND EMIGRANTS left Liverpool
last week for American ports. The numbers
embarking at other ports are not given. Good
for the emigrants and good for us. Plenty of
room.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—That of the late
rebel general General Breckinridge in an
excursion party the other day out in Minne-
sota. As the flag of the Union was unfurled,
he exclaimed, "That is the old flag, after all.
Thank God for it." Pity he didn't make this
discovery about the year 1861. It would have
saved him a world of trouble. But "better
late than never."

And while the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return.

LIONIZING AFRICA.—Ismael Pacha, Viceroy
of Egypt, reached London yesterday on a visit
to Queen Victoria. He is lodged in Bucking-
ham Palace, the royal mansion, as the cable
tells us, being "fitted up for his residence." His
Highness was received by the Prince of Wales
and escorted by a military and citizen
procession. The Pacha was cheered lustily.
We learn also that the son of the late King
Theodoros, of Abyssinia, who has been at
school in England since the death of his
father, is to be despatched to India, the cli-
mate of Great Britain being unfavorable to
his health. This is business-like. It is look-
ing to Africa. Buckingham Palace is scarcely
good enough for the Viceroy of Egypt and the
son of African royalty will recuperate in
India. We must recollect, however, that the
Nile is a huge river, running from Nubia
to Egypt and to the Mediterranean, and that
the highway to India must be kept open. African
"lions" will, therefore, be the "lions" of the
day in London for a season.

"AFTER THE JUBILEE, WHAT?" asks a Mas-
achusetts paper. Answer: The Prohibitive
Liquor law. One was a source of wealth, the
other will be a source of woe—to the bum-
mers. It goes into operation on the 1st of
July—just clearing, Yankee like, the Jubilee
week.

NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET.

English Politics.—Earl Grey's Proposed
Amendment to the Irish Church Bill.

In the House of Lords on Monday evening
Earl Grey gave notice that he should move to
omit in the Irish Church bill that portion of
the preamble which provides that the property
or proceeds of said Church shall not be held
or applied for the maintenance of any church
or clergy or other ministry or for the teaching
of religion. Earl Grey ranks as an independent
member of the House of Lords. His affilia-
tions are neither with Tory nor Liberal. The
action, therefore, which he proposes to take
shows that by at least a section of the Lords
a strong effort will be made to amend the
Irish Church bill in committee. We have
little doubt that other notices of a similar
character will be given. Earl Grey's amend-
ment is of such a character that it may be
taken for granted that while it will command
the support of the conservative peers it will
catch some wavering Liberals. Mr. Gladstone's
bill, however, is a thing so complete in itself,
and the parts are so nicely adjusted as well as
so dependent on each other, that we cannot
think that the Cabinet will consent to any
such modification. That the bill will with
some difficulty be carried through committee
on the third reading is evident; that it may
be considerably modified is possible; but
we are left no room to doubt that the
will of the Commons will finally prevail.

The public sentiment of the three
kingdoms is so united that the Lords must
believe the opinion of some—and we be-
lieve the opinion is well founded—that neither
Lord Cairns, the leader of the conservative
party in the Upper House, nor Mr. Disraeli,
the conservative leader in the Lower House,
are very sincere in their opposition to the bill.

Lord Cairns must at least seem to be on the
side of his Orange friends in Ireland. Be-
yond this we do not believe he has much in-
terest in opposing the government measure.

Mr. Disraeli, it has been said on good
authority, is "the best friend the disestab-
lishment" has, and for the very best of re-
asons. In his opinion the Irish Church griev-
ance has all along been a source of strength
to the liberal party. It has allowed them to
boast of being the true friends of the Catho-
lics in Ireland, and has secured for them on
all great questions the entire Catholic vote.

So soon, however, as the Irish Protestant
Church establishment is gone the Catholics of
Ireland, he thinks, will begin to be conserva-
tive, as, indeed, they are all over Europe.

This goes far to explain Mr. Disraeli's luke-
warmness. We shall not be surprised if his
calculations turn out to be correct.

Trouble in Mexico.

There is still some trouble in Mexico. "In
Querétaro," says the news, "the troubles are
increasing." We had no idea that this was
possible. We thought that in all the Mexican
States, without exception, troubles were per-
manently crummed and jammed to the full
capacity of the State, and that the only thing
any Mexican community might reasonably
believe itself sure against was more trouble
than it already had.